

EW0627

Differences in care intensity held by a consultation-liaison service in a general hospital among patients suffering from different somatic illnesses

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Background There are differences in psychiatric comorbidity and perceived diagnosing and psychological supporting needs depending on professionals, units, programs, awareness, and diagnoses.

Objectives This investigation explores possible differences in psychiatric comorbidity, in care intensity and in care priorities by a psychiatric-psychosomatic consultation-liaison service among main physical disease groups.

Methods Three-year survey ($n = 1,862$ individuals) about all elective referrals from 16 different units in a middle-sized general hospital with 520 beds and 34,000 treated patients per annum. Five clinical and six care variables have been selected from the collected data by means of basic documentation of CLS. Chi-square-tests and ANOVA including Scheffé post-hoc test as well as multivariate regression analyses with robust regression coefficients were performed.

Results The sample consisting of 55% women is on average 61 years old, 79% showing current and 35% psychiatric comorbidity prior to hospitalisations. Average GAF amounted to 67.2 (SD = 20.5) and ECOG to 1.22 (SD = 1.38). Psychosomatic disorders (F4) amounted to 38%, mood disorders (F3) to 19% and mental organic disorders (F0) to 11% of psychiatric disorders. Each patient received on average 2.11 (SD = 2.63) contacts and 105 minutes (SD = 144) of treatment time, 59% psychopharmacological and 32% psychotherapeutic interventions. Men and older people receive less, but comorbid patients independently of age and gender more intensive psychological support. There are hardly differences according to physical diseases.

Discussion Cancer patients show less psychiatric comorbidity, but more psychotherapeutic interventions. Patients suffering from psychiatric comorbidity received more intensive care and more post-discharge recommendations. Patients treated because of chronic pain received much more interventions and treatment time.

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A study of anxiety and depression in Vitiligo patients: New challenges to treat

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Introduction Vitiligo, a dermatological problem, affects a person's emotional and psychological well being, having major consequences on patient's life. Most of the patients of vitiligo report embarrassment, helpless and low self esteem.

Aims To study socio-demographic profile and psychiatric comorbidities and their correlation with site of lesion in vitiligo patients.

Methods and material 100 vitiligo patients and 100 subjects as control group who were well enough to complete the assessment were assessed with a semi-structured self designed Proforma, Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS) to obtain the relevant information. Data so obtained were tabulated, analyzed and conclusions were drawn using suitable statistics (i.e. Chi²).

Results 79% of vitiligo patients were between age 13 to 45 years, 67% were males, 33% were females patients in study group. In comparison to healthy controls, the psychiatric morbidity was found to be significantly higher in the vitiligo group (62% v/s 25%). 37%, 18%, and 7% vitiligo patients suffered from Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder, Depressive disorder and Generalized anxiety disorder respectively. Incidence of psychiatric morbidity was higher in patients who had lesions more on exposed body areas.

Conclusions Vitiligo affected marital, sex life and intimacy. This generates psychological distress and disrupts the social relationship and creates a vicious stress-vitiligo cycle. Among vitiligo cases, psychiatric morbidity was found more frequent in young participants and higher in patients having lesions on exposed body areas.

Keywords Vitiligo; Psychiatric morbidity; Anxiety; Depression; Stress

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e-Poster Walk: Depression - part 3 and obsessive-compulsive disorder

EW0629

The effects of brain stimulation with direct electrical current in the treatment of resistant obsessive-compulsive disorders

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Introduction Direct brain stimulation with electrical currents is an effective treatment for depression and considering is an effective supplementary treatment of resistant obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Aim Assess the effects of brain stimulation with direct electrical current in the treatment of resistant obsessive-compulsive disorders.

Methods The present study is a paired clinical trial conducted in a group of 42 patients diagnosed with treatment resistant obsessive-compulsive disorder in the province of Rasht. Direct brain stimulation with electrical current was performed according to the protocol throughout the 15 treatment sessions. The effectiveness of the first, fifth, tenth and fifteenth session(s) of treatment were evaluated based on the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) and results were analyzed using Repeated Measure ANOVA, Spearman Correlation and Pearson Correlation software SPSS version 22.

Results All 42 participants stayed throughout the study. Mean age of patients was 10.14 ± 29.10 . Mean test scores of Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale in the first, fifth, tenth and fifteenth session of treatment was 6.78 ± 28.4 , 4.58 ± 22.8 , 6.3 ± 16.4 and 5.37 ± 10.8 , respectively which is significantly lower (P -value = 0.00, $F = 80.12$). No significant correlation was observed between the participant's age, sex, education level, marital status and employment status and in any of the test scores of Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale in the first, fifth, tenth and fifteenth session of treatment (P -value > 0.05).